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# Mycological Bulletin

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## BUT A WORD BY THE EDITOR

We can not eat moulds, but we can study them. Supt. Sumstine gives us another lesson—this time dealing with some rare species. His outline drawings give faithfully their appearance under the microscope.

The illustration of the Puff-balls will be enjoyed by all. Mr. Smith has promised many specimens of his handiwork, and when we have good photographs we can get good half-tones. We are indebted to him also for some account of the pear-shaped *Lycoperdon*.

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## MORE MOULDS

DAVID R. SUMSTINE.

About 200 species of Moulds have been described. After deducting the probable synonyms and excluded species, there remain about 130 good species. Of this number only twelve or possibly fifteen species have been reported for America. This is a very small number for our country compared with the whole number of known species.

The European mycologists have carefully studied the life history of many European species, but the American forms have received very little attention.

In my critical study of the family *Mucoraceae*, two interesting species were recently found. These species, however, do not belong to the family *Mucoraceae*. The spores are not enclosed in a sporangium as in the common black mould, but are borne singly or in chains on enlarged cells.